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## REMARKS

By the foregoing amendment, the specification has been amended to correct a typographical error at page 19, Claims 1, 8, 9, 57, 58, 60 and 62 have been amended, and Claim 7 has been cancelled. Favorable reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-7, 9-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) on the grounds of anticipation by Palmaz et al. Claim 7 has been cancelled. Claim 1 has been amended to recite "the asperities having a roughness factor between approximately 40 nm and approximately 210 nm." Claims 57, 58, 60 and 62 have been similarly amended. Support for these amendments can be found in the specification at page 9, line 28; page 12, lines 28-30; and page 17, line 12. At column 6, lines 39-41, Palmaz et al. discloses that the depth of the grooves on the inner surface of the stent may fall within a range of approximately 0.5 microns to approximately 10 microns, which would provide for a much greater roughness factor than is now recited in the claims.

The Examiner also argued that in Palmaz et al., the inner surface can be considered to have either indentations or projections, and that the plurality of grooves on the inner surface, as shown in Figs. 9-15 in Palmaz et al., cause the inner surface to be rough. The Examiner's position is incorrect, because Palmaz et al. does not disclose "projections" on the inner surface of the stent.

The grooves 400 disclosed in Palmaz et al. are defined at column 5, lines 4-9, as "a channel or depression; a notch or a V-shaped or rounded indentation; or a scratch, or a mark, having been made with something sharp or jagged." Referring to Figs. 9-16 of

Palmaz et al., only "indentations" in the inner surface 301 are shown. There are no "projections" shown in the Palmaz et al. patent drawings, only indentations. There is no structure projecting radially inwardly from inner surface 301 in any of the Palmaz et al. drawings.

The definition of "groove" according to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Exhibit attached) is "a long narrow channel or depression," which matches the depiction of grooves in Figs. 8, 15 and 16 of Palmaz. The definition of "indentation" according to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Exhibit attached) is "a recess in a surface," and the definition of "recess" is "indentation, cleft." The definition of "protrusion" according to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Exhibit attached) is "something ... that protrudes," and the definition of "protrude" is "to cause to project or stick out." Fig. 5 of the present application illustrates a two dimensional outline of a surface having asperities with protrusions 211 and indentations 212 having profile departures from a centerline 214. As is explained in the specification at page 10, lines 3-15, over a three dimensional area of roughness, the roughness is evaluated as the surface height Z of each point relative to the mean plane of the centerline 214. It should be clear from Fig. 5 that the asperities according to the invention are points of protrusions or indentations, that can have various shapes, as described at page 11, lines 1-14, and shown in Figs. 6A-6E, providing roughness to the inner surface of a stent, not grooves, or long channels or depressions, as disclosed in Palmaz et al.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claims 1-6, 9-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 are novel and inventive over Palmaz et al., and that the rejection of Claims 1-7, 9, 10, 12-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 on the grounds of anticipation by Palmaz et al. should be withdrawn.

Regarding Claim 9, the Examiner indicated that Palmaz et al. discloses coating the inner surface of a stent with a non-thrombogenic material, in the form of a layer of endothelial cells. Claim 9 recites "a layer of non-thrombogenic material formed only on the inner surface of the stent prior to implantation." It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. does not disclose, teach or suggest a layer of endothelial cells on an implantable medical device prior to implantation, as is claimed. Fig. 7, Column 5, lines 57-62, Column 1, lines 54-58, and Column 4, lines 32-35 of Palmaz et al. are all concerned with migration of cells from living tissue in the body over the stent after implantation, and not prior to implantation as is claimed. Furthermore, Claim 1 recites "a plurality of asperities formed on the inner surface of the stent," wherein the asperities may be protrusions and/or indentations, and Claim 9 recites "a layer of non-thrombogenic material formed only on the inner surface of the stent prior to implantation." Thus, in Claim 9, the non-thrombogenic material may cover the asperities which may be protrusions and/or indentations, but at Column 6, lines 52-57, Palmaz et al. makes it clear that the grooves, the only described asperities on the inner surface of the stent, are not intended to be provided with a coating. It is therefore respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. teaches against actively providing a coating on the asperities of the inner surface of the stent, regardless of what type of coating may be provided.

Regarding Claim 10, the Examiner indicated that in Palmaz et al. the inner surface 301 of the stent has grooves having a depth that is less than the thickness of the wall between the inner and outer surface. Claim 10 has been amended to clarify that "the asperities" refers to the "plurality of asperities" recited in Claim 1. Claim 10 now recites "wherein the plurality of asperities are formed on at least one region where the wall is thinner than the selected thickness." The Examiner referred to Figures 9-25 of Palmaz et al., which could not be found, since Palmaz et al. only contains Figures 1-16. The Examiner indicated that the region of the wall of the stent is thinner at each groove, and that a "roughened portion" is therefore formed where the wall is thinner than the selected thickness. In this view, the formation of each groove defines a region of the wall thinner than the selected thickness of the wall, so that a single asperity is formed at each region where the wall is thinner. It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. does not, for example, teach forming a plurality of asperities on the thinned portion at the bottom of a groove by forming a groove in the groove or a projection in the groove where the thinned portion exists. It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. does not disclose, teach or suggest formation of a plurality of asperities on a region where the wall is thinner than the selected thickness of the wall of the stent.

Furthermore, the Examiner pointed to Fig. 10 of Palmaz et al. as evidence that the depth of the groove (400) is less than the thickness of the wall between the inner and outer surface. However, Fig. 10 only shows a small portion of the cross-section of a structure in the stent, similar to the other Figs. 9 and 11-16, which Palmaz et al. described as illustrating embodiments "taken along line 9-9 of Fig. 8." There, Palmaz et al.

indicates that these figures are for illustrating the "characteristics of various embodiments of grooves," but says nothing about the dimension of the wall thickness. Viewing these figures as a whole, it is clear that these figures are intended to show the groove without showing the sides of the solid structure. None of these figures shows a bottom wall, and therefore none of these figures shows the dimension of the thickness of the wall relative to the groove size for those embodiments, and it is respectfully submitted that Figure 10, singled out by the Examiner, is no better than the rest of the figures in this regard.

Regarding Claims 14 and 62, the Examiner indicated that Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. discloses coating the inner surface of the stent. The Examiner further indicated that the coating is capable of increasing friction of the inner surface of the stent. Claim 14 recites "a friction increasing coating layer formed on the inner surface of the stent," and Claim 62 recites "a friction increasing coating formed on a selected area of the inner surface of the body portion." As noted above, Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. discloses that "the inner surface 301 of the stent 300 which has not been provided with a groove," may be provided with "whatever surface finish or coating is desired." It is respectfully submitted that Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. is completely devoid of any teaching of a friction increasing coating as is claimed. The Examiner indicated that "the intended use" carries no weight in the absence of any distinguishing structure. However, it is respectfully submitted that the term "friction increasing coating" recites a structure, not an intended use.

The Examiner cited Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. describing "whatever surface finish or coating is desired" as disclosing specific coatings, capable of whatever

was desired. However, it is respectfully submitted that this clearly amounts to hindsight reconstruction of the invention based upon a phrase in Palmaz et al. clearly devoid of any specific teaching. Furthermore, it does not follow from the Examiner's statement that the Palmaz et al. coating is capable of increasing friction that "whatever coating is desired" in Palmaz et al. will increase friction. Clearly there is no teaching, disclosure, suggestion or motivation in Palmaz et al. for such a coating to increase friction.

Regarding Claim 57, the Examiner indicated that Palmaz et al. discloses coating the inner surface of a balloon-expandable stent before deployment in the patient's vasculature. Claim 57 recites "an asperity formed on a selected portion of the inner surface of the body portion, the asperity being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations, and the asperity having a roughness factor between approximately 40 nm and approximately 210 nm; and a coating of a bio-compatible material applied only to the inner surface of the body portion over the asperity prior to deployment in the patient's vasculature." Column 6, lines 52-57, Palmaz et al. makes it clear that the grooves, the only described asperities on the inner surface of the stent, are not intended to be provided with a coating. The Examiner took the position that in Palmaz et al., an asperity is considered to be a small bump or projection, and that the spaces between the grooves of the inner surface were projections. If the space between grooves is a projection from the inner surface, and grooves are an indentation from the inner surface, the Examiner is requested to indicate where the inner surface of the stent is. It is respectfully submitted that the space between the grooves in Palmaz et al. is in fact the inner surface as is

described at Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al., and that Palmaz et al. does not disclose projections from the inner surface.

The Examiner cited Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. as disclosing coating the inner surface of the stent, whereas Claim 57 recites "a coating of a bio-compatible material." Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. discloses that "the inner surface 301 of the stent 300 which has not been provided with a groove," may be provided with "whatever surface finish or coating is desired." It is respectfully submitted that Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. cited by the Examiner is devoid of any teaching of a biocompatible coating on the inner surface of the body portion over an asperity prior to deployment, as is claimed.

Regarding Claim 58, the Examiner indicated that Palmaz et al. discloses coating the inner surface of a balloon-expandable stent before deployment in the patient's vasculature, citing Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. The Examiner took the position that there are many different asperities in between the different grooves. Claim 58 recites "a plurality of asperities formed on a selected region of the inner surface of the body portion, the asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations, and the asperities having a roughness factor between approximately 40 nm and approximately 210 nm; and a coating of a material applied over the asperities prior to deployment in the patient's vasculature for providing reduced interaction between the asperities and fluid flow in a body lumen." As noted above, it is respectfully submitted that the space between the grooves in Palmaz et al. is in fact the inner surface as is

described at Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al., and that Palmaz et al. does not disclose projections from the inner surface.

The Examiner cited Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. as disclosing coating the inner surface of the stent, whereas Claim 58 recites "a coating of a material applied *over the asperities* prior to deployment in the patient's vasculature for providing reduced interaction between the asperities and fluid flow in a body lumen." (Emphasis added) Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. discloses that "the inner surface 301 of the stent 300 which has not been provided with a groove," may be provided with "whatever surface finish or coating is desired." It is respectfully submitted that Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. is devoid of any teaching of a coating of a material providing reduced interaction between the asperities and fluid flow in a body lumen as is claimed.

The Examiner also discussed Claim 64. It should be noted that Claims 7 and 64 have been cancelled.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claims 1-6, 9-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 are novel and inventive over Palmaz et al., and that the rejection of Claims 1-7, 9-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 on the grounds of anticipation by Palmaz et al. should be withdrawn.

Claim 62 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) on the grounds of anticipation by Stinson, which the Examiner indicated disclosed a roughness factor of 407 to 3,175 nm. Claim 62 has been amended to recite "a friction increasing coating formed on a selected area of the inner surface of the body portion, the selected area of the inner surface having a roughness factor between approximately 40 nm and approximately 210 nm." It is therefore respectfully submitted that the roughness factor in Stinson of 407 to 3,175 nm is



significantly greater than the roughness factor recited in Claim 62, and that Claim 62 is novel and inventive over Stinson. It is thus respectfully submitted that the rejection of Claim 62 on the grounds of anticipation by Stinson should be withdrawn.

Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) on the grounds of obviousness from Palmaz et al. Claim 8 has been amended to recite "wherein the asperities have a roughness factor between approximately 100 nm and approximately 200 nm." As noted above, support for this amendment can be found in the specification at page 9, line 28; page 12, lines 28-30; and page 17, line 12. At column 6, lines 39-41, Palmaz et al. discloses that the depth of the grooves on the inner surface of the stent may fall within a range of approximately 0.5 microns to approximately 10 microns, which would provide for a much greater roughness factor than is now recited in Claim 8. The Examiner asserted that it could be inferred from Palmaz et al. that his roughness factor is greater than 100 nm, that the difference between 40 nm and 100 nm is minute, and that the interior of Palmaz's stent would be significantly rougher than a surface with a roughness of 40 nm, so that it follows that Palmaz's stent would be significantly rougher than the roughness factor now recited in Claim 8.

The Examiner argued that Palmaz et al. disclosed the "same grooves" as the present application. However, as noted above, the present application does not disclose or claim "grooves" as disclosed in Palmaz et al. It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. discloses only grooves, or long channels or depressions, and does not teach, disclose or suggest the claimed asperities formed by protrusions or indentations as defined in the

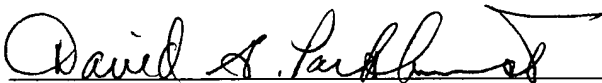
application, and that Claim 8 is not rendered obvious from the disclosure of grooves, or long channels or depressions, in Palmaz et al.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claim 8 is novel and inventive over Palmaz et al., and that the rejection of Claim 8 on the grounds of obviousness by Palmaz et al. should be withdrawn.

In light of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance, and an early favorable action in this regard is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dict



justified or excused : INEXCUSABLE 2 : incapable of being protected against physical attack — *in-de-fen-si-bil-i-ty* \-fən(t)-sə-bil-ə-ti- n — *in-de-fen-si-bly* \-fən(t)-sə-blē- adv  
*in-de-fin-able* \-fi-nə-bəl- adj : incapable of being precisely described or analyzed — *in-de-fin-abil-i-ty* \-fi-nə-bil-ə-ti- n — *in-de-fin-able-ness* \-fi-nə-bəl-nəs- n — *in-de-fin-ably* \-bly- adv

*in-def-i-nite* \-in-def-(ə)-nə-tē- adj [L *indefinitus*, fr. *in-* + *definitus* definite] not definite: as a : typically designating an unidentified or not immediately identifiable person or thing (the ~ articles a and an) b : not precise : VAGUE c : having no exact limits — *in-def-i-nite-ly* adv — *in-def-i-nite-ness* n  
*indefinite integral* n : a function whose derivative is a given function

*in-de-his-cent* \-in-di-'his-nē- adj : remaining closed at maturity (~ fruits) — *in-de-his-cence* \-nē-s(ə)- n  
*in-del-ible* \-in-'del-ə-bəl- adj [ML *indelibilis*, alter. of L *indelebilis*, fr. *in-* + *delere* to delete] 1 : that cannot be removed, washed away, or erased 2 : making marks that cannot easily be removed (an ~ pencil) — *in-del-ibil-i-ty* \-in-'del-ə-bil-ə-ti- n — *in-del-ibly* \-bly- adv

*in-del-i-cacy* \-kə-sē- n 1 : the quality or state of being indelicate 2 : something that is indelicate  
*in-del-i-cate* \-in-'del-ə-kət- adj : not delicate: a (1) : lacking in or offending against propriety : IMPROPER a (2) : verging on the indecent : COARSE b : marked by a lack of feeling for the sensibilities of others : TACTLESS *syn* see INDECOROUS *ant* delicate, refined — *in-del-i-cate-ly* adv — *in-del-i-cate-ness* n

*in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion* \-in-'dem-nə-'fē-kā-shən- n 1 a : the action of indemnifying b : the condition of being indemnified 2 : INDEMNITY 2b  
*in-dem-ni-ty* \-in-'dem-nə-ti- n *vi* -fied; -fy-ing [L *indemnitas* unharmed, fr. *in-* + *dammum* damage] 1 : to secure against hurt, loss, or damage 2 : to make compensation to for incurred hurt, loss, or damage *syn* see PAY — *in-dem-ni-fi-er* \-fē-(ə)-r- n

*in-dem-ni-ty* \-in-'dem-nə-ti- n *pl* -ties 1 a : security against hurt, loss, or damage b : exemption from incurred penalties or liabilities 2 a : INDEMNIFICATION 1 b : something that indemnifies

*in-de-mon-str-a-ble* \-in-di-'mān(t)-strə-bəl, \-in-'dem-on-strə- adj : incapable of being demonstrated : not subject to proof — *in-de-mon-str-a-bly* \-bly- adv  
*in-dene* \-in-'dēn- n [ISV, fr. *indole*] a liquid hydrocarbon  $C_8H_8$  obtained from coal tar and used esp. in making resins

*in-dent* \-in-'dent- v [ME *indenter*, fr. MF *indenter*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *dent* tooth, fr. L *dentis*, *dens* — more at TOOTH] *vi* 1 a : to cut or otherwise divide (a document carrying two or more copies) to produce sections with irregular edges that can be matched for authentication b : to draw up (as a deed) in two or more exactly corresponding copies 2 a : to notch the edge of : make jagged b : to cut into for the purpose of mortising or dovetailing 3 : INDENTURE 4 : to set (as a line of a paragraph) in from the margin 5 : to join together by or as if by mortises or dovetails 6 *chiefly* *Brit* : to order by an indent ~ w 1 obs : to make a formal or make out an indent for something — *in-dent-er* n — *in-dent-on* 1 *chiefly* *Brit* : to make a requisition on 2 *chiefly* *Brit* : to draw on  
*in-dent* \-in-'dent, \-in- n 1 a : INDENTURE 1 b : a certificate issued by the U.S. at the close of the American Revolution for the principal or interest on the public debt 2 *chiefly* *Brit* : an official requisition b : a purchase order for goods esp. when sent from a foreign country 3 : INDENTURE  
*in-dent* \-in-'dent- v [ME *indenter*, fr. *en-* + *dentem* to dent] 1 : to force inward so as to form a depression 2 : to form a dent in — *in-dent-er* n

*in-dent* \-in-'dent, \-in- n : INDENTATION  
*in-den-ta-tion* \-in-'den-'tā-shən- n 1 a : an angular cut in an edge : NOTCH b : a recess in a surface 2 : the action of indenting 3 : the condition of being indented 3 : DENT 4 : INDENTURE 2b  
*in-den-tion* \-in-'den-'chən- n 1 *archaic* : INDENTURE 1 2 a : the action of indenting : the condition of being indented b : the blank space produced by indenting

*in-den-ture* \-in-'den-'chər- n 1 a (1) : a document or a section of a document that is indented (2) : a formal or official document executed in two or more copies (3) : a contract binding one person to work for another for a given period of time — *usu*, used in pl. b : a formal certificate (as an inventory or voucher) prepared for purposes of control c : a document stating the terms under which a security (as a bond) is issued 2 : INDENTURE 1 3 : INDENTURE 2

*in-den-ture* *vi* -in-den-tured; -in-den-turing \-'dench-(ə)-rɪŋ- 1 : to bind (as an apprentice) by indentures 2 *archaic* : to make a indent in  
*indentured servant* n : a person who binds himself by indentures to work for another for a specified time esp. in return for payment of his travel expenses and maintenance

*in-de-pen-dence* \-in-'də-'pen-dən-(s)- n 1 : the quality or state of being independent : FREEDOM 2 *archaic* : COMPETENCE 1  
*Independence Day* n : a day set aside for public celebration of an anniversary connected with the beginnings of national independence; specif : July 4 observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. in commemoration of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776

*in-de-pen-dency* \-in-'də-'pen-dən-sē- n 1 : INDEPENDENCE 1 2 : the Independent polity or movement 3 : an independent political unit  
*in-de-pen-dent* \-in-'də-'pen-dənt- adj 1 : not dependent; as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct : requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

working for a living (a man of ~ means) d (1) : refusing to accept help from or to be under obligation to others (2) : showing a desire for freedom (an ~ manner) e (1) : having linear independence (a ~ set of vectors) (2) : having the property that the density function (as of events or samples) or the joint probability probabilities (as of random variables) equals the product of the density functions of separate occurrence 2 *cap* : of or relating to the Independents 3 a : MAIN 5 (the ~ clause) b : neither deducible from nor incompatible with another statement (~ postulates) *syn* see FREE *ant* dependent — *in-de-pen-dent-ly* adv

*independent* n 1 *cap* : a sectarian of an English religious movement for congregational autonomy originating in the late 16th century, giving rise to Congregationalists, Baptists, and Friends, and forming one of the major political groupings of the period of Cromwell 2 : one that is independent; esp. often *cap* : one that is not bound by or definitively committed to a political party

*independent assortment* n : formation of combinations of chromosomes in meiosis with one of each diploid pair of homologous chromosomes passing at random into each gamete independently of each other pair; also : the similar process when genes on different pairs of homologous chromosomes are considered

*independent variable* n : a mathematical variable whose value determines that of one or more other variables in a function (in  $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  are independent variables)  
*in-depth* \-in-'depth- adj : COMPREHENSIVE, THOROUGH (an ~ study)

*in-de-scrib-a-ble* \-in-'dɪ-'skrɪ-bə-bəl- adj 1 : that cannot be described (an ~ sensation) 2 : surpassing description (~ joy) — *in-de-scrib-a-ble-ness* n — *in-de-scrib-a-bly* \-bly- adv  
*in-de-struc-ti-ble* \-'strək-tə-bəl- adj [prob. fr. LL *indestructibilis*, fr. L *in-* + *destructus*, pp. of *destruere* to tear down — more at DESTROY] : not destructible — *in-de-struc-ti-bil-i-ty* \-'strək-tə-bil-ə-ti- n — *in-de-struc-ti-bly* \-bly- adv

*in-de-ter-min-a-ble* \-in-'di-'tərm-(ə)-nə-bəl- adj 1 : incapable of being definitely decided or settled 2 : incapable of being definitely fixed or ascertained — *in-de-ter-min-a-ble-ness* n — *in-de-ter-min-a-bly* \-bly- adv  
*in-de-ter-mi-na-cy* \-'tərm-(ə)-nə-sē- n : the quality or state of being indeterminate

*indeterminacy principle* n : UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE  
*in-de-ter-mi-na-tion* \-in-'di-'tərm-(ə)-nə-ti- adj [ME *indeterminat*, fr. LL *indeterminatus*, fr. L *in-* + *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare* to determine] 1 : not definitely or precisely determined or fixed : VAGUE b : not known in advance c : not leading to a definite end or result 2 : having an infinite number of solutions (a system of ~ equations) 3 : being one of the seven undefined mathematical expressions  

$$0 = 0, \infty = 0, 1^0, 0^0, \infty^0, \dots$$

4 : RACEMOSE — *in-de-ter-mi-na-tion-ly* adv — *in-de-ter-mi-na-tion-ness* n — *in-de-ter-mi-na-tion-ly* adv — *in-de-ter-mi-na-tion-ness* n  
*in-de-ter-min-ism* \-'tərm-ə-niz-əm- n 1 a : a theory that the will is free and that deliberate choice and actions are not determined by or predictable from antecedent causes b : a theory that holds that not every event has a cause 2 : the quality or state of being indeterminate; esp : UNPREDICTABILITY — *in-de-ter-min-ist* \-'tərm-(ə)-nist- n — *in-de-ter-min-istic* \-'tərm-ə-nis-tik- adj

*in-dex* \-in-'dɛks- n *pl* in-dex-es or in-dices \-'dɛks-ēz- [L *index*, fr. *indicare* to indicate] 1 : a list (as of bibliographical information or citations) to a body of literature arranged *usu*, in alphabetical order of some specified datum (as author, subject, or keyword); as a : a list of items (as topics or names) treated in a printed work that gives for each item the page number where it may be found b : THUMB INDEX c : a bibliographical analysis of groups of publications that is *usu*, published periodically 2 a : a device (as the pointer on a scale or the gnomon of a sundial) that serves to indicate a value or quantity b : something (as a physical fact or conclusion) (the fertility of the land is an ~ of the country's wealth) 3 : a list of restricted or prohibited material; specif : *cap* Roman Catholics by the church authorities 4 *pl usu* *indices* : a number or symbol or expression (as an exponent) associated with another to indicate a mathematical operation to be performed or to locate the element  $a_{ij}$  in the second row and third column of a determinant 5 : a character  $\chi$  used to direct attention to a note or paragraph — called also *fix* 6 a : a ratio or other number derived from a series of observations and used as an indicator or measure (as of a condition, property, or phenomenon); specif : INDEX NUMBER b : the ratio of one dimension of a thing (as an anatomical structure) to another dimension — *in-dex-a-cal* \-'dɛks-ə-kəl- adj

*index* *vi* 1 a : to provide with an index b : to list in an index 2 : to serve as an index of ~ w : to index something — *in-dex-er* n

*index finger* n : FOREFINGER

*index fossil* n : a fossil *usu*, with a narrow time range and wide spatial distribution that is used in the identification of related geologic formations

*index number* n : a number used to indicate change in magnitude (as of cost or price) as compared with the magnitude at some specified time *usu*, taken as 100

a about • kitten or further • a back • a bake • a cot, cart  
 a out ch chin e less • easy • a gift • a trip • a life  
 j joke • sing • flow • a flaw • a coin • a thin • a this  
 i loat • a foot • y yet • yū few • yū furious • zh vision

## prothoracic gland • proven

**prothoracic gland** *n*: one of a pair of thoracic endocrine organs in some insects that control molting

**pro-tho-rax** \prō-'thō(s)-r-aks, -'thō(s)-r-ə\ *n* [NL *prothorac-*, *prothorax*, fr. *pro-* + *thorax*]: the anterior segment of the thorax of an insect — see **INSECT** illustration

**pro-throm-bin** \prō-'thrām-bən\ *n* [ISV]: a plasma protein produced in the liver in the presence of vitamin K and converted into thrombin in the clotting of blood

**pro-tist** \prō-'tist, -'tist\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *protistos* very first, primal, fr. superl. of *protos* first — more at **PROT-**]: any of a kingdom or other group (Protista) of unicellular or acellular organisms comprising bacteria, protozoans, various algae and fungi, and sometimes viruses — **pro-tis-tan** \prō-'tis-tən\ *adj* or *n*

**pro-ti-um** \prō-'tē-əm, -'prō-shē-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *protos* first]: the ordinary light hydrogen isotope of atomic mass 1

**proto-** — see **PROT-**

**pro-to-col** \prō-'tō-kōl, -'kōl, -'kāl, -'kəl\ *n* [MF *prothocolle*, fr. ML *protocollum*, fr. LGk *protokollon* first sheet of a papyrus roll bearing data of manufacture, fr. Gk *prot-* + *kollan* to glue together, fr. *kolla* glue; akin to MD *helen* to glue] 1: an original draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction 2 *a*: a preliminary memorandum often formulated and signed by diplomatic negotiators as a basis for a final convention or treaty *b*: the records or minutes of a diplomatic conference or congress that show officially the agreements arrived at by the negotiators 3: a code prescribing strict adherence to correct etiquette and precedence (as in diplomatic exchange and in the military services) 4: the plan of a scientific experiment or treatment

**pro-to-derm** \prō-'tō-dərm\ *n* [ISV]: DERMATOGEN — **pro-to-der-mal** \prō-'tō-dər-məl\ *adj*

**pro-to-gal-axy** \prō-'tō-gal-ək-sē\ *n*: a hypothetical cloud of gas believed to have condensed into stars and formed the galaxies

**pro-to-his-to-ry** \-'his-(ə)-rē\ *n* [ISV]: the study of man in the times that immediately antedate recorded history — **pro-to-his-to-ri-an** \-'his-tōr-ē-ən, -'tōr-\ *n* — **pro-to-his-tor-ic** \-'tōr-ik, -'tār-\ *adj*

**pro-to-hu-man** \-'hyū-mən, -'yū-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling an early primitive human or a manlike primate — **protohu-man** *n*

**pro-to-lan-guage** \prō-'tō-lan-'gwij\ *n*: an assumed or recorded ancestral language

**pro-to-lith-ic** \prō-'tō-lith-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to the earliest period of the Stone Age: EOLITHIC

**pro-to-mar-tyr** \prō-'tō-märt-ər\ *n* [ME *prothomartir*, fr. MF, fr. LL *protomartyr*, fr. LGk *protomartyr*, *protomartyr*, fr. Gk *prot-* + *martyr*, *martyr* martyr]: the first martyr in a cause or region

**pro-ton** \prō-'tān\ *n* [Gk *prōton*, neut. of *protos* first — more at **PROT-**]: an elementary particle that is identical with the nucleus of the hydrogen atom, that along with neutrons is a constituent of all other atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of  $1.672 \times 10^{-24}$  gram — **pro-ton-ic** \prō-'tān-ik\ *adj*

**pro-ton-ate** \prō-'tō-nāt\ *vb* *at-ed*: *at-ing* *vt*: to add a proton to ~ *vi*: to acquire an additional proton — **pro-ton-ation** \prō-'tō-nā-shən\ *n*

**pro-to-ne-ma** \prō-'tō-nē-mə\ *n*, *pl* *ne-ma-ta* \-'nē-mət-ə, -'nem-ət-\ [NL *protonema*, *protonema*, fr. *prot-* + Gk *nēma* thread — more at **NEMAT-**]: the primary usu. filamentous thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses and in some liverworts comparable to the prothallium in ferns — **pro-to-ne-mal** \-'nē-məl\ *adj* — **pro-to-ne-ma-tal** \-'nē-mət-'l, -'nem-ət-'l\ *adj*

**protonotary apostolic** or **prothonotary apostolic** *n*, *pl* **protonotaries apostolic** or **prothonotaries apostolic**: a priest of the chief college of the papal curia who keeps records of consistories and canonizations and signs papal bulls; also: an honorary member of this college

**pro-ton-syn-chro-tron** \prō-'tān-'sīn-k(r)-trān, -'sīn-\ *n*: a synchrotron in which protons are accelerated by means of frequency modulation of the radio-frequency accelerating voltage so that they have energies of billions of electron volts

**pro-to-nymph** \prō-'tō-nīm(p)\ *n*: any of various acarids in their first developmental stage — **pro-to-nymph-al** \prō-'tō-nīm(p)-fəl\ *adj*

**pro-to-path-ic** \prō-'tō-path-ik\ *adj* [ISV, fr. MGk *protopathēs* affected first, fr. Gk *prot-* + *pathos* experience, suffering — more at **PATHOS**]: of, relating to, or being cutaneous sensory reception responsive only to rather gross stimuli

**pro-to-phlo-em** \-'flō-əm\ *n*: the first-formed phloem that develops from procambium, consists of narrow thin-walled cells capable of a limited amount of stretching, and is usu. associated with a region of rapid growth

**pro-to-plan-et** \prō-'tō-plan-ət\ *n*: a hypothetical whirling gaseous mass within a giant cloud of gas and dust that rotates around a sun and is believed to give rise to a planet

**pro-to-plasm** \prō-'tō-plaz-əm\ *n* [G *protoplasma*, fr. *prot-* + NL *plasma*]: 1: the organized colloidal complex of organic and inorganic substances (as proteins and water) that constitutes the living nucleus, cytoplasm, plastids, and mitochondria of the cell and is regarded as the only form of matter in which the vital phenomena are manifested 2: CYTOPLASM — **pro-to-plas-mic** \prō-'tō-plaz-mik\ *adj*

**pro-to-plast** \prō-'tō-plast\ *n* [MF *protoplaste*, fr. LL *protoplastus* first man, fr. Gk *protoplastas* first formed, fr. *prot-* + *plastos* formed, fr. *plassein* to mold — more at **PLASTER**] 1: one that is formed first: PROTOTYPE 2 *a*: the nucleus, cytoplasm, and plasma membrane of a cell constituting a living unit distinct from inert walls and inclusions *b*: ENERGID — **pro-to-plas-tic** \prō-'tō-plas-tik\ *adj*

**pro-to-por-phy-rin** \prō-'tō-pōr-f(a)-rən\ *n* [ISV]: a purple porphyrin acid  $C_{24}H_{16}N_4O_6$  obtained from hemin or heme by removal of bound iron

**pro-to-star** \prō-'tō-stār\ *n*: a hypothetical cloud of dust and atoms in space believed to develop into a star

**pro-to-stele** \prō-'tō-stēl, prōt-ə-'stē-lē\ *n*: a stele forming a solid rod with the phloem surrounding the xylem — **pro-to-stele** \prō-'tō-stē-lē\ *adj*

**pro-to-troph** \prō-'tō-trōf, -'trāf\ *n* [back-formation fr. *prototrophic*]: a prototrophic individual

**pro-to-tro-phic** \prōt-ə-'trō-fik\ *adj* [ISV]: deriving nutriment from inorganic sources — **pro-to-tro-phy** \prō-'tā-trō-fē\ *n*

**pro-to-typ-al** \prōt-ə-'ti-pəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a prototype: ARCHETYPAL

**pro-to-type** \prōt-ə-'tīp\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *prototypon*, fr. neut. of *prototipos* archetypal, fr. *prot-* + *typos* type] 1: an original model of which something is patterned: ARCHETYPE 2: an individual that exhibits the essential features of a later type 3: a standard or typical example 4: a first full-scale and usu. functional form of a new type or design of a construction (as an airplane)

**pro-to-typ-cal** \prōt-ə-'tīp-i-kəl\ *also* **pro-to-typ-ic** \-'ik\ *adj*: PROTOTYPAL — **pro-to-typ-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

**pro-to-xylem** \prōt-ə-'zī-lēm, -'jēm\ *n*: the first-formed xylem developing from procambium and consisting of narrow cells with annular, spiral, or scalariform wall thickenings

**pro-to-zo-al** \-'zō-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to protozoans

**pro-to-zo-an** \-'zō-ən\ *n* [NL *Protozoa*, phylum name, fr. *prot-* + *zoa*]: any of a phylum or subkingdom (Protozoa) of minute protoplasmic acellular or unicellular animals which have varied morphology and physiology and often complex life cycles which are represented in almost every kind of habitat, and some of which are serious parasites of man and domestic animals — **protozoan** *adj* — **pro-to-zo-ic** \-'zō-ik\ *adj*

**pro-to-zo-ol-og-y** \-'zō-'lō-jē, -'zō-'wāl-\ *n* [NL *Protozoa* + ISV *-logy*]: a branch of zoology dealing with protozoans — **pro-to-zo-ol-og-ic-al** \-'zō-ə-'lō-jē-i-kəl\ *adj* — **pro-to-zo-ol-og-ist** \-'zō-'lō-jē-'sɪz-\ *n*

**pro-to-zo-on** \-'zō-ən\ *n*, *pl* *zoa* \-'zō-ə\ [NL, fr. sing. of *Protozoa*]: PROTOZOAN

**pro-tract** \prō-'trakt, p(r)-ə-'wē\ *v* [L *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere* to draw forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *trahere* to draw — more at **PRO-**, **DRAW**] 1 *archaic*: DELAY, DEFER 2: to prolong in time or space 3: to lay down the lines and angles of with scale and protractor 4: to extend forward or outward *syn* see **EXTEND** *ant* **curtail** — **pro-trac-tive** \-'trak-tiv\ *adj*

**protracted meeting** *n*: a revival meeting extending over a period of time

**pro-trac-tile** \-'trak-tīl, -'tīl\ *adj* [L *protractus*]: capable of being thrust out (~ jaws)

**pro-trac-tion** \-'trak-shən\ *n* [LL *protraction*, *protractio* drawing out, fr. *protractus*] 1: the act of protracting; the state of being protracted 2: the drawing to scale of an area of land

**pro-trac-tor** \-'trak-tər\ *n* 1 *a*: one that protracts, prolongs, delays *b*: a muscle that extends a part 2: an instrument that is used for laying down and measuring angles in drawing and plotting

**pro-trep-tic** \prō-'trep-tik\ *n* [LL *protrepticus* hortatory, encouraging, fr. Gk *protreptikos*, fr. *protrepein* to turn forward, urge on, *pro-* + *trepein* to turn — more at **TROPE**]: an utterance (as speech) designed to instruct and persuade — **protreptic** *adj*

**pro-trude** \prō-'trūd\ *vb* *pro-trud-ed*; *pro-trud-ing* [L *protrudere* fr. *pro-* + *trudere* to thrust — more at **THREAT**] *vt* 1 *archaic*: thrust forward 2: to cause to project or stick out ~ *vi*: to protrude from the surrounding surface or context (a handkerchief protruding from his breast pocket) — **pro-tru-sible** \-'trū-sə-bəl\ *adj*

**pro-tru-sion** \prō-'trū-zhən\ *n* [L *protrusio*, pp. of *protrudere*]: the act of protruding; the state of being protruded 2: something (as a part or excrescence) that protrudes *syn* see **PROJECT**

**pro-tru-sive** \-'trū-siv, -zīv\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: thrusting forward 2: PROMINENT, PROTRUDING (a ~ jaw) 3: OBSTRUCTIVE, PUSHING (a ~ manner) — **pro-tru-sive-ly** *adv* — **pro-tru-sive-ness** *n*

**pro-tu-ber-ance** \prō-'(y)ū-bə-'rən(s)\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being protuberant 2: something that is protuberant *syn* **PROJECTION**

**pro-tu-ber-ant** \-'b(ə)-rənt\ *adj* [LL *protuberant*, *protuberant* pp. of *protuberare* to bulge out, fr. L *pro-* forward + *tuber* bump, swelling] 1: thrusting out from a surrounding or adjacent surface often as a rounded mass: PROMINENT 2: forcing itself into consciousness: OBSTRUCTIVE — **pro-tu-ber-ant-ly** *adv*

**proud** \praʊd\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *prūd*, prob. fr. OF *prod*, *prud*, capable, good, valiant, fr. LL *prode* advantage, advantage, back-formation fr. L *prodesse* to be advantageous, fr. *pro-* for, in favor + *esse* to be — more at **PRO-**, **IS**] 1: feeling or showing pride: as *a*: having or displaying excessive self-esteem *b*: much pleased: EXULTANT *c*: having proper self-respect *d*: marked by stateliness: MAGNIFICENT *e*: giving reason for pride: GLORIOUS (the ~est moment in her life) 3: VIGOROUS, SPIRITUAL (a ~ stood) — **proud-ly** *adv*

*syn* **PROUD**, **ARROGANT**, **HAUGHTY**, **LORDLY**, **INSOLENT**, **OVERBEARING**, **SUPERCILIOUS**, **DISDAINFUL** *shared meaning* element: showing feeling superiority toward others *ant* **humble**, **ashamed**

**proud flesh** *n*: an excessive growth of granulation tissue (as in an ulcer)

**proud-ful** \praʊd-fəl\ *adj*, chiefly *dial*: marked by or full of pride

**proud-heart-ed** \-'hārt-əd\ *adj*: proud in spirit: HAUGHTY

**prov** *abbr* 1 province; provincial 2 provisional

**Prov** *abbr* Proverbs

**prov-able** \-'prī-və-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being proved — **prov-ness** *n* — **prov-ably** \-'blē\ *adv*

**pro-vas-cu-lar** \prō-'vas-kyə-lər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or in the procambium

**prove** \prūv\ *vb* *proved*; *proved* or *proven* \-'prū-vən, -'prō-v\ *proving* \-'prū-vīŋ\ [ME *proven*, fr. OF *prover*, fr. L *pro-* to test, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, honest, fr. *pro-* for + *bus* (akin to OE *bēon* to be)] *vt* 1 *archaic*: EXPERIENCE, TRY (all the pleasures ~ — Christopher Marlowe) 2 *a*: to try the quality of: try out (the exception ~s the rule) *b*: to try to ascertain by an experiment or a standard; *exp*: to subject to a test



**re-buke** \ri-'byuk\ *v* re-buked; re-buk-ing [ME *rebuken*, fr. ONF *rebuken*] 1 *a*: to criticize sharply: REPRIMAND *b*: to serve as a rebuke to 2: to turn back or keep down: CHECK *syn* see REPROVE — *re-buk-er* *n*

**rebut** *n*: an expression of strong disapproval: REPRIMAND

**rebus** \ri-'bas\ *n* [L. *rebus*, abl. pl. of *res* thing — more at REAL] 1: a representation of words or syllables by pictures of objects or by symbols whose names resemble the intended words or syllables in sound; also: a riddle made up of such pictures or symbols



rebus

**rebut** \ri-'bat\ *v* re-but-ed; re-but-ing [ME *rebuten*, fr. OF *rebuter*, fr. *re-* + *buto* to butt — more at BUTT] *v* 1: to drive or beat back: REPEL 2 *a*: to contradict or oppose by formal legal argument, plea, or countervailing proof *b*: to expose the falsity of: REFUTE *syn* see DISPROVE

**rebutal** \ri-'bat-əl\ *n*: the act of rebutting esp. in a legal suit; also: argument or proof that rebuts

**rebuttal** \ri-'bat-əl\ *n* [AF *rebuter*, fr. OF *rebuter* to rebut] the answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder

**rebutter** *n*: something that rebuts: REFUTATION

**reception** \ri-'sep-shən\ *n*: 1: receipt 2: record; recording 3: recreation

**recalcitrance** \ri-'kal-sə-'tran(t)s\ *n*: the state of being recalcitrant

**recalcitrant** \ri-'kal-sə-'tran(t)s\ *n*: RECALCITRANCE

**recalcitrant** \ri-'kal-sə-'tran(t)s\ *adj* [LL *recalcitrans*, *recalcitrans*, pp. of *recalcitrare* to be stubbornly disobedient, fr. *L.* to kick back, fr. *re-* + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calc.* *calc* heel — more at CALK] 1: obstinately defiant of authority or restraint 2 *a*: difficult to handle or operate *b*: not responsive to treatment *c*: RESISTANT (this subject is ~ both to observation and to experiment — G. G. Simpson) *syn* see UNRULY *ant* amenable — *recalcitrant* *n*

**recalculation** \ri-'kal-kyə-'lā-shən\ *n*: to calculate again esp. in order to discover the source of an error or formulate new conclusions

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**recede** \ri-'sed\ *v* [re- + *cede*] to cede back to a former possessor

**receipt** \ri-'sēt\ *n* [ME *receite*, fr. ONF, fr. ML *recepta*, prob. fr. L. neut. pl. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere* to receive] 1: RECIPE 2: obs: RECEIPTACLE *b* archaic: a revenue office 3: the act or process of receiving 4: something received — usu. used in pl. 5: a writing acknowledging the receiving of goods or money

**receipt** *v* 1: to give a receipt for or acknowledge the receipt of 2: to mark as paid

**re-ceive-able** \ri-'sē-və-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being received 2: subject to call for payment (notes ~)

**re-ceive-able** \ri-'sē-və-bəl\ *n* pl: amounts of money receivable

**re-ceive** \ri-'sēv\ *v* re-ceived; re-ceiving [ME *receiven*, fr. ONF *receivre*, fr. L. *recipere*, fr. *re-* + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] *v* 1: to come into possession of: ACQUIRE (~ a gift) 2 *a*: to be as a receptacle or container for (the cistern ~s water from the roof) *b*: to assimilate through the mind or senses (~ new ideas) 3 *a*: to permit to enter: ADMIT *b*: WELCOME, GREET 4: to accept as authoritative or true: BELIEVE 5 *a*: to support the weight or pressure of: BEAR *b*: to take (a mark or impression) from the weight of something (some clay ~s clear impressions) *c*: ACQUIRE, EXPERIENCE (received his early schooling at home) *d*: to suffer the hurt or injury of (received a broken nose) ~ *vi* 1: to be a recipient 2: to be at home to visitors (~s on Tuesdays) 3: to convert incoming radio waves into perceptible signals 4: to catch or gain possession of a kicked ball in football

*syn* RECEIVE, ACCEPT, ADMIT, TAKE *shared meaning element*: to permit to come into one's possession, presence, group, mind, or substance

**Received Pronunciation** *n*: the pronunciation of Received Standard

**Received Standard** *n*: the form of English spoken at the English public schools, at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and by many educated Englishmen elsewhere

**re-ceiver** \ri-'sē-vər\ *n*: one that receives: as *a*: TREASURER (1): a person appointed to hold in trust and administer property under litigation *b* (2): a person appointed to wind up the affairs of a business involving a public interest or to manage a corporation during reorganization *c*: one that receives stolen goods: FENCIBLE *d*: a vessel to receive and contain gases *e*: the portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus that converts the electric currents or waves into visible or audible signals *f* (1): CATCHER *f* (2): a member of the offensive team in football eligible to catch a forward pass

**receiver general** *n*, *pl* receivers general: a public officer in charge of the treasury (as of Massachusetts)

**re-ceiver-ship** \ri-'sē-vər-'ship\ *n*: the office or function of a receiver

**re-ceiver** \ri-'sē-vər\ *n*: the office or function of a receiver

**receiving blanket** *n*: a small lightweight blanket used to wrap an infant (as after bathing)

**receiving end** *n*: the position of being a recipient or esp. a victim — usu. used in the phrase on the receiving end

**receiving line** *n*: a group of people who stand in a line and individually welcome arriving guests (as at a wedding reception)

**re-cen-cy** \ri-'sē-n-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being recent (the eagerness of the people for ~ in their news — F. L. Mott)

**re-cen-sion** \ri-'sēn-'shən\ *n* [L. *recensio*, *recensio* enumeration, *recensere* to review, fr. *re-* + *censere* to assess, tax] 1: a critical revision of a text 2: a text established by critical revision

**re-cent** \ri-'sēnt\ *adj* [MF or L. *recent*, *recent*; akin to *Gk kainos* new] 1 *a*: of or relating to a time not long past *b*: having lately come into existence: NEW, FRESH 2 *cap*: of, relating to, or being the present or post-Pleistocene geologic epoch *syn* see MODERN — *re-cent-ness* *n*

**re-cent-ly** *adv*: during a recent period of time: LATELY

**re-cep-ta-cle** \ri-'sep-tə-'kl\ *n* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare* to receive, fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere* to receive] 1: one that receives and contains something: CONTAINER 2 [NL *receptaculum*, fr. L.] *a*: an intercellular cavity containing products of secretion *b*: the end of the flower stalk upon which the floral organs are borne *c*: a modified branch bearing sporangia in a cryptogamous plant *d*: a mounted female electrical fitting that contains the live parts of the circuit

**re-cep-ta-cu-lum** \ri-'sep-tə-'kū-ləm\ *n*, *pl* -la \-lə\ [NL, fr. L.] 1: RECEPTACLE 2

**re-cep-tion** \ri-'sep-shən\ *n* [ME *reception*, fr. MF or L. MF *reception*, fr. L. *reception*, *receptio*, fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*] 1: the act or action or an instance of receiving: as *a*: RECIPT (the ~ of American capital) *b*: ADMISSION (his ~ into the church) *c*: RESPONSE, REACTION (the play met with a mixed ~) *d*: the receiving of a radio or television broadcast 2: a social gathering often for the purpose of extending a formal welcome

**re-cep-tion-ist** \ri-'sep-ti-'nist\ *n*: one employed to greet callers

**re-cep-tive** \ri-'sep-tiv\ *adj* 1: able or inclined to receive; esp: open and responsive to ideas, impressions, or suggestions 2 *a*: of a sensory end organ: fit to receive and transmit stimuli *b*: SENSORY — *re-cep-tive-ly* *adv* — *re-cep-tive-ness* *n* — *re-cep-tiv-ity* \ri-'sep-tiv-ə-'tē\ *n*

**re-cep-tor** \ri-'sep-tər\ *n*: RECEIVER: as *a*: a cell or group of cells that receives stimuli: SENSE ORGAN *b*: a chemical group having a specific affinity for a particular antibody or a virus *c*: a cellular entity (as a beta-receptor or alpha-receptor) that is a postulated intermediary between a chemical agent (as a neurotransmitter) acting on nervous tissue and the physiological or pharmacological response

**re-cess** \ri-'ses, ri-'s\ *n* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recessus*, pp. of *recedere* to recede] 1: the action of receding: RECESSION 2: a hidden, secret, or secluded place 3 *a*: INDENTATION, CLEFT (a deep ~ in the hill) *b*: ALCOVE (a pleasant ~ lined with books) 4: a suspension of business or procedure often for rest or relaxation (children playing at ~) *syn* see PAUSE

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